

Vol. XIX

CZOLGOSZ

ON TRIAL.

THE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

COUNSEL ASSIGNED TO PRISONER.

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by evidence, were accepted by each side.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme court judges, was on the bench.

Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Loran L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that together with his colleague, former Justice Robert C. Titus and Mr. Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

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POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Ex-Senator Butler T. is the Washington Post What He Thinks—Hill, Hanna and Roosevelt.

Washington Post, Sept. 19.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, is at the Shoreham. He has recently returned from Alaska where he spent six weeks, with Senator Jones of Nevada, Congressman Sulzer of New York, Ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and others, examining some mining property in which they are interested. He says that they were more than pleased with the properties. He is enthusiastic about the many rich resources of Alaska. But he was even more enthusiastic about future industrial progress of the South and the political changes that will be wrought thereby.

When asked about the next national campaign, he said: "David B. Hill is already assured of the Democratic nomination and that means there will be a more vigorous third party movement in 1904 than the country has ever before seen. It will draw both from the Democrats and from the Republicans. The pie Bryan last year, have silently gone over to Mr. Hill, who is a clever politician, and it is not of places to observe that these gentlemen, though they have no politics except the amount of pie they will get out of it, have a great deal to do with the control of conventions. Then Mr. Hill, who is backed by the gold Democrats and certain corporate interests, has had a good organization in many states, and he has been pushing that organization into every territory. I believe that Senator Hanna, under present conditions, will be the Republican nominee, although recently some very strong forces have been set at work against him, and because of the situation, ranged themselves along with Vice President Roosevelt. I dare say the latter was surprised to receive such support. But if unhappily President McKinley should not recover from his present wounds and Mr. Roosevelt should thereby become President, he would then no doubt be sure of the Republican nomination."

"It is well to bear in mind that the time is rapidly coming when the Northern Republican leaders who control the most money or patronage will not be able to carry the vote of Southern delegates in their vest pockets. Priests they will be able to do so in 1904, but in all probability that will be the last convention where such will be the case. The South, and North Carolina is well to the front in that regard, is rapidly awakening from the Rip Van Winkle condition that has prevailed. The Republicans are organizing a white man's party, and the conditions that rule in Virginia are even more pronounced in North Carolina. This is an incident of the mighty industrial revival which is stirring our towns and cities. We are losing the little, but heretofore fatal, prejudices that come from long admiration of our grandfathers and from indifference to little sectional fights in localities, where men divide according to old family feuds on the side of the street or the bank of a creek on which they happen to dwell. I don't want to be understood as discounting just pride in ancestry, but it should not be made a hindrance to industrial activity. In short the South has a great industrial future ahead of it and the professional politician who has lived and stayed in power by appeals to race and sectional prejudices must and will be soon relegated to the oblivion that he deserves."

NORTH CAROLINA DAY.

To be Held in the Public Schools Monday, Oct. 14.

Monday, October 14, has been fixed as North Carolina day in the schools and the subject selected by Superintendent of Public Instruction Toot is "The First Anglo-Saxon Settlement in America." A program of exercises for the day is being prepared and will be issued at an early date. The superintendent invites a discussion of the general subject in the press for the information of the people and the schools preparing to take part. The act authorizing the observance of the day, chapter 164, laws of 1901, follows:

"That the 12th of October in each and every year to be called North Carolina day may be devoted by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: provided, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following; provided, further, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such school may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month of the beginning of the year, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time."

Whenever a widow begins to make inquiries as to a bachelor's financial condition she means business.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE day is unquestionably Pain-Killer, for the instant relief of all pains, such as headache, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and for pains in the stomach and bowels as well as in sudden attacks of cholera morbus. No family should be without it. It is a full and complete remedy for all these ailments. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' Pain-Exposer and 50c.

THE LAST MOURNFUL RITES.

OVER THE REMAINS OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT ATTENDED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL AND CANTON.

TONS OF BEAUTIFUL FLORAL OFFERINGS PRESENTED

Tributes From the People—Mrs. McKim y too ill to Attend the Final Services—Simplicity Marks the Ceremonies—The Crowds at Washington Cause a Panic—Narrow Escape of a Frightful Calamity.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 19.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the Governors of States and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of the third President to fall by an assassin's bullet was committed to the grave today.

It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur. Canton ceased to be a town and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in the Ohio State, from the remote corners of the South, and from the East and West, the human tide flowed into the town until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist church where the funeral service was held and at the beautiful West Lawn cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations and singing by a quartette. The body was then taken to West Lawn cemetery and placed in a receiving vault, pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the dead child who was buried years ago. The funeral procession was very imposing and included not only the representatives of army and navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal and other organizations. It was two miles long.

Mrs. McKim Unable to Attend.

One of the most pathetic features of the day was the absence of Mrs. McKim from the funeral services at the church and in the cemetery when the body of her husband was laid to rest. Since the first shock of the shooting then of the death and through the ordeal of the state ceremonies she had borne up bravely. But there was a limit to human endurance and when today came it found her too weak to pass through the trials of the final ceremonies.

Through the open door of her room she heard the prayer of the minister as the body was borne out of the house. After that, Dr. Rixey remained close by her side, and although the full force of the calamity had come upon her it was believed by those about her that there was a providential mercy in her tears, as they gave some relief to the anguish of the heart within.

Beautiful Floral Tributes.

The collection of flowers was probably the most beautiful ever seen in the United States. The conservatives of the country had been denuded to supply them. From the four quarters of the earth came directions to adorn the bier of McKinley with flowers, whose fragrance might be symbolical of the sweetness and purity of the ended life. But these tributes from foreign countries were buried beneath the floral tributes of McKinley's countrymen. There were tons and tons of them and a list of those who sent them would be almost a complete roster of those prominent in the industrial, commercial and social life of the United States.

Services at the Nation's Capitol.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The funeral service at the capitol over the remains of the late President McKinley were as simple and beautiful as is usual in the Methodist church. Two hymns, a prayer, an address and a benediction comprised all of it, yet the impression left at the end was of perfection.

After the cabinet entered and were seated the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the marine band outside, the casket was borne into the rotunda. Every one arose. The guard of honor on either side separated and the casket was gently placed upon the catafalque. Next came the family of the deceased, then the cabinet members, and then the President Cleveland and his family, and with Wilson, his escort, sat in the first row.

Lastly came President Roosevelt, escorted by Captain Cowles and preceded by Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the president.

When the noise occasioned by seating the late comers had ceased a hush fell upon the people and then the choir softly sang, "Lead, Kindly Light," while every one stood in reverence.

With Bowed Heads.

At the conclusion of the hymn Rev. Dr. Henry R. Naylor, presiding elder of the Washington district, Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the invocation, while the distinguished company listened with bowed heads.

After the eulogy on the dead by Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had come from Ohio to say the last words over the remains of his lifelong friend and parishioner, arose. He stood at the head of the casket and spoke in a sympathetic voice and with many evidences of deep emotion.

The address lasted but a bare quarter of an hour. As the bishop concluded every one in the vast rotunda rose and the choir, intoning the air, hundreds of voices joining in the grand old hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

It was an affecting moment. In the midst of the singing Admiral Evans, advancing with silent tread, placed a beautiful blue floral cross at the foot of the casket.

The last rites died away softly, and with uplifted hands the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. W. H. Chapman, acting pastor of the Metropolitan church. This ended the religious services. There was a pause for a few minutes while the ushers cleared the aisles and the assembly began to withdraw.

President Roosevelt and the cabinet repaired to the president's room in the senate wing of the capitol.

The People Take Last Look.

As soon as the rotunda was cleared of those who had been invited to attend the religious services, the bier was prepared for the inspection of the general public. The floral offerings which covered the coffin were put aside and the lid was lifted from the head of the coffin.

The coffin rested upon the catafalque. It was just about high enough to permit of easy inspection by adults. The crowd entered through the east door of the capitol and passed out through the west exit. The people came in double file, one line passing to the right and the other to the left of the casket. Only a hurried glance was permitted to any one. About 130 people were enabled to view the remains every minute.

The crowd consisted of men, women and children and all colors and ages were represented. Many children were carried through the building in the arms of their parents. As the body of the dead president lay in state it was guarded by representatives of all branches of the nation's martial service, under command of General W. F. Randolph, chief of artillery.

The whole scene was photographed scores of times. Apparently the throng was in an apprehensive state of mind, for every time a flashlight picture was taken piteous screams were heard from the people about the entrance.

Frightful Calamity Narrowly Averted.

At 1 o'clock a frightful calamity was narrowly averted at the east front of the capitol. For hours the vast throng of people had been massed in front of the capitol awaiting an opportunity to enter the rotunda. When the doors were opened tens of thousands of people rushed almost frantically to the main staircase. The police and military guards were swept aside and almost in a twinkling there was a tremendous crush at the foot of the great staircase. The immense throng swept backward and forward like the surging of a mighty sea. Women and children, a few of the latter, babes in arms, were caught in the crowd and many were badly hurt. Strong men held children, and even women, high above the heads of the surging crowd to protect them from bodily injury.

Despite the efforts of the police and military and the cooler heads in the throng, approximately a hundred people were injured. Some of the more seriously hurt were carried into the rotunda and into waiting ambulances and forward like the surging of a mighty sea. A number were hurried to hospitals in ambulances, but the majority either went unassisted to their homes. After the crush had been abated upon the staircase and plaza, immediately in front of it were found tattered pieces of men's and women's wearing apparel of all kinds, crushed hats, gloves and even shoes. Watches, pocket-books, keys and knives were picked up.

The most terrible congestion was on the capitol steps and at the entrance door. At the latter point there was such extreme pressure that numbers of women fainted. Many who thus became helpless were lifted up bodily and carried over the heads of the crowd, while others, less fortunate, were trampled under foot and seriously bruised. Of the latter twenty to twenty-five were taken into the capitol. The room immediately under the rotunda where the president's remains lay was a temporary hospital, filled with screaming women, lying prone upon improvised couches. One of them had a broken arm and another had suffered internal injuries which caused excruciating pain.

FARMERS CALLED TO MEET.

To "Unite" the Price of the National Oil Company for Cotton Seed.

HILLABRO, N. C., Sept. 15, 1901.

TO THE COTTON FARMERS AND GINNERS OF THE STATE.

Through the courtesy of the editor I address to you this letter on the cotton seed subject, and trust that it will be accepted by each reader as personal letter to him. I know of nothing that should call for prompt action on the part of the farmers more than this.

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No. 11.

MORE ABOUT THOSE CAMPAIGN PLEDGES.

The Charlotte Observer has admitted that Mr. Simmons and the Democratic State Committee and the Democratic press and the Democratic speakers made solemn pledges on behalf of the party to the effect that they would not attempt to disfranchise any one if they were put in power. But the Charlotte Observer in its attempted reply to our charge that those pledges committed the Democratic party, admitted that the individuals were pledged, but claims that their pledges did not commit the party.

If the position which the Charlotte Observer takes is sound then how can any party organization thereafter be able to meet any charges or controversies that may arise during the campaign concerning which the state convention did not make a declaration in its state platform? If the Charlotte Observer is right then hereafter every state chairman and state committee and all of the party press and party speakers will be stopped from making any declaration on behalf of the party on any question except as to those specifically covered by the platform. If this had been known to be the principles on which the Democratic party was to proceed then that party should have had no standing in the campaign of 1898 on the suffrage question and no speakers should have been heard to deny the charges that it was the intention of the party to adopt a franchise amendment.

Before another campaign is waged in this state it is well to understand clearly this matter, but however that may be the present point that seems to be established by the confessions of the Charlotte Observer is that even if the party was not pledged, as a party, that still Mr. Simmons and the whole Democratic state committee and all the Democratic state newspapers who made the pledge and all the Democratic speakers who made the pledge, including of course Mr. Pou, who not only made the pledge but swore to it, made the solemn pledges and then wantonly broke and violated them. As the Charlotte Observer has already said "this is a very serious matter." Can such men hereafter be trusted?

WHAT CONSTITUTES ANARCHY.
In last Saturday's issue of the Charlotte Observer publishes the text of a sermon delivered by the Rev. C. D. Todd pastor of the First Associate Reform Presbyterian church. The sermon was devoted to the shocking assassination of the President and the thoughts suggested thereby. The minister defines anarchy as follows:

"Lawlessness in all its forms is both criminal and sinful. Every man who violates law, every man who by word or deed encourages the violation of law, is to that extent an anarchist. No man can be a bad citizen and a good Christian, for Christ by precept and example taught subjection to civil authority. So did his apostles."

The Charlotte Observer publishes this sermon and this definition of lawlessness with approval. Now if the minister is right and the Charlotte Observer is right when they say that lawlessness in all its forms is most criminal and sinful and that every man who is guilty of such lawlessness, and that every man who by word or deed, encourages the violation of law is to that extent an anarchist, then it should now brand the red shirt outfit from Mr. F. M. Simmons down to his last red shirted, blood-thirsty heelers as anarchists. And if this is correct then is not North Carolina today in the hands of a machine of "Reds"? There is no question about their definition fitting Mr. Simmons and his bloody red shirt machine.

In this same issue the Charlotte Observer publishes the speech delivered by Senator Dilliver at the McKinley memorial services at Chicago in which speech the Senator is quoted as saying "that every lawless act, whether it results in bloodshed or not, is an encouragement to anarchists. If Senator Dilliver is right, and the Charlotte Observer publishes his speech with approval, then was not every lawless act committed by the Simmons red shirt machine in the last campaign an encouragement (to say the least) to the anarchists?"

The first issue of the Iredell Republican has made its appearance, and is upon our desk. It is a neat, newsy eight page six column paper and is edited by Mr. Roscoe Mitchell.

WHAT IS TREASON?

Since the assassination of the President much has been said in certain newspapers about the assassin being guilty of treason. These newspapers seem not to understand the form of our government much more clearly than do the anarchist themselves.

In a monarchy where the people do not rule but where a King or Czar is not only the head of the government, but represents all law and government, there an attack upon the person of the ruler is treason against government. These anarchists have been bred in such an atmosphere; therefore no doubt the assassin who struck down the President supposed that in killing the Chief Magistrate of this great government that he was striking at the heart of the government as if he had struck down the Czar of Russia and therefore he no doubt had treason in his heart. But the fact is that under our former government he is not guilty of treason against the government.

In a republic like ours the will of the people is the government and our officers, whether great or small, are simply the servants of the people to execute their will as expressed at the ballot box; therefore an attack upon the life of one of our officers is simply an attack upon the life of an individual citizen who happens at the time to be the agent or servant of the people. Therefore treason against this government is not the striking down of one of our servants but it is aiming a fatal blow at the life of the government which can be done by preventing or defeating or overturning the will of the people. Therefore, the man who conspires or attempts to overturn the will of the people either by ballot box stuffing or fraudulent returns or any other method that either deprives the people of expressing their will or falsifying it after it is expressed are the real traitors against our government. The anarchist can never destroy this government for they have not yet learned how to direct the fatal blow at it. One perjured ballot box stuffer is more dangerous to the life of this republic than the act of any assassin who is simply directed against the life of an individual, however great or small.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR SCHLEY.

The Schley Court of Inquiry is still in progress with more or less interesting developments each day. The victories so far have all been on the side of Admiral Schley. When his persecutors and the champions of Admiral Sampson attempted to bring witnesses before the Court simply for the purpose of asking their opinions as to the Santiago battle, Admiral Schley objected on the ground that the court was not assembled to hear partisan opinions but to secure the facts, and that it was the province of the court to form an opinion after having gathered all the facts. The position taken by Admiral Schley in this matter was not only clearly right from a common sense point of view, but besides he sustained it with an unbroken line of precedence in similar courts of inquiry. Admiral Dewey and the other officers of the court promptly decided this important point in Admiral Schley's favor. The further developments of this important investigation will be keenly watched by the American people.

ARE THERE ANARCHISTS IN N. C.

We have recently noticed many editorial declarations from certain organs of the Simmons red shirt machine to the effect that there are no anarchists in North Carolina. We trust that this is true, but if it is true, what has become of all of the red shirt anarchists that were parading the state recently with anarchistic red shirts on their bodies and murderous Winchester rifles on their shoulders defying law and order and boasting that they would carry North Carolina by force and fraud if necessary? It is possible that they have all left the state; if they have, the state is to be congratulated unless they have reformed and become law abiding citizens once more.

We are glad to see the statement that the first five cadets in the order of merit in the fourth class at West Point for the year ending June last, according to The Official Register just published, were: Chas. R. Pettis, of Mississippi; Robert P. Howell, of North Carolina; Robert M. Campbell, of Maryland; Henry H. Roberts, of Mississippi; and Robert C. Richardson, Jr., of South Carolina. The class contains 164 members and the distinction won by the five boys entitles them to be placed on that list of all those boys are from the South, and we are pleased to see that one of them is from North Carolina. In this connection we also remember with pleasure that young Howell's brother before him also led his class.

If mob rule is not anarchy then does not mob rule and all lawlessness and violence incite and encourage anarchy?

COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Continued from first page.)

purpose to have it act. While Commander Schroeder was giving his testimony Judge Wilson counsel for Admiral Schley sought to have him make a comparison of the distance of the fleet from the shore under Admiral Schley with the distance under Admiral Sampson after the officer arrived and took command, but the Judge Advocate objected and Mr. Wilson withdrew the question, saying however, that they did so temporarily and that he would raise the point at a later stage in the investigation.

The Brooklyn's Loop.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The part played by the battleship Texas in the naval battle of Santiago, July 3rd, 1898, in which the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was sunk, was the basis of the greater part of today's proceedings. Of the four witnesses examined during the day, three had been on board the Texas, during the battle and two of them were new witnesses. These were Commander George C. Hellner, who was navigator on the Texas, and Commander Alexander B. Bates, who was the chief engineer on that battleship. Commander Harber, executive officer and the chief surviving officer of the ship since the death of Captain Philip, was re-called. The fourth witness was Commander Seaton Schroeder, executive officer on the Massachusetts, and now Governor of the Island of Guam.

The testimony several times during the day was somewhat exciting, and it was especially so when Commander Hellner described the battle and the part the Texas had taken in it. He said that when the Brooklyn made its loop at the beginning of the battle it had passed a distance not to exceed 100 or 150 yards, and that at the command of Captain Philip the Texas had been brought to a dead stop.

JUDGE WILSON DIES SUDDENLY.

Leading Counsel for Admiral Schley Expires at His Hotel—Court Adjourns.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, Admiral Schley's chief counsel, expired suddenly this forenoon at the Shoreham Hotel, where he has been recently residing. The cause of death as announced by the physicians was pneumonia of the lung, with heart failure, following chronic bright's disease.

The Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard had just been opened this morning when the news of Judge Wilson's death was received by telephone message from the Shoreham Hotel. A. B. Claxton, formerly a machinist on the Texas during the Santiago campaign, was on the witness stand. He had only had an opportunity to be sworn, to state his name, the fact that he was aboard the Texas, and that he was now out of the service, when an orderly brought the message to Mr. Rayner, who then arose and addressed the court.

"I have to announce," he said, "the sad intelligence of the death of Judge Wilson. I saw him at 8 o'clock this morning and left him at 10. He was then slightly indisposed. He died at the Shoreham Hotel a few minutes ago. The news has just been confirmed. His death is a great shock to us, and we are unable to proceed further with the case today. We would therefore ask the court, as a favor to us, and out of respect to the memory of Judge Wilson, that an adjournment be taken today."

Admiral Dewey at once declared the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Rayner said that he would like to have the court adjourn also on the day of the funeral, and that will be arranged later. The court will resume its sittings tomorrow.

The jury in the case of Czoizgoz, the murderer of the President, was on Tuesday last, convicted of murder in the first degree. The verdict was reached without delay, and the whole trial conducted in a decent and orderly manner. The outcome of the trial makes it certain that the assassin will die in the electric chair.

Judge Robinson has denied the application of the Sheriff of Beaufort county for a Mandamus to compel the Corporation Commission to assess railroad property for taxation at its true value. We do not know at present the grounds for the judges' refusal, but will enter into a discussion of the matter hereafter.

FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Declares Czoizgoz Guilty and Sentence Will be Pronounced Thursday.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czoizgoz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty today of murder in the first degree by a jury in Part III of the Supreme Court, in having on the sixth day of September shot President William McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterwards resulting in the death of the President.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and twenty-five minutes and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution presenting a case so clear, so conclusive, that even had the prisoner entered a plea of insanity it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered today.

The announcement made this afternoon by attorneys for Czoizgoz that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie County Bar Association and by the district attorney to examine Czoizgoz and to determine his exact mental condition had declared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only stage of a defense that Judges Lewis and Titus could have put together.

Before adjournment Justice White announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at once through the tunnel, under Delaware Avenue, back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

BOERS ACTIVE AGAIN.

British Had Many Men Killed, Wounded and Captured.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, from Pretoria, dated September 18th, announces that the Boers, September 17th, ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Mr. Gough, in the vicinity of Scheepers Nek. After severe fighting the British were overpowered and lost three guns, the sights and breech locks of which were first destroyed. Two officers and fourteen men were killed and five officers and 25 men were wounded. Five officers and 150 men were made prisoners.

Major Gough, who escaped during the night, reports that the Boers numbered a thousand men and were commanded by General Botha.

General French reports that Commandant Smuts, in order to break through a crowd, rushed on a squadron of the Seventeenth lancers at Eland's river port, killing three officers and twenty men and wounding one officer and thirty men. The Boers, who were dressed in khaki and who were mistaken for British troops, lost heavily.

The Pope addressed the Catholic bishops Sunday and declared that the late President McKinley was a victim of the excessive freedom granted to the people of the United States. He urged that it was the duty of society to oppose the spread of Socialism, Free Masonry, Judaism and Anarchism.

Matilda Smith, 1900. I have used one bottle of Wine of Cardui and one package of Thacker's Black-Draught. Before I began to take your medicines I had pains in my back, hips, lower bowels and my arms. Sometimes I thought I would go blind. My head ached and I was so weak I could hardly walk across a floor. Now I can only feel a little of the pain in my side and I am going to use your medicines until I get cured, for I believe they will certainly cure me. I have been married twelve years and am the mother of seven children. I thank you for your wonderful medicines and what it has done for me.

STRICTURE

When neglected, almost invariably results in a score of serious complications, frequently causing uronic poisoning resulting in death. Stricture, even when slight, weakens the ordinary methods resorted to for a cure are not only extremely painful, but frequently cause disorders as serious as the stricture itself.

Dr. Hathaway years ago discarded these old-time barbarous methods and perfected a system by which he removes the stricture, reducing the thickened walls of the passage to a normal condition. There is no operation. The treatment is applied by the patient himself. It is painless and takes no time from business. The cure effected is permanent and all complications of the diseased condition are removed. This method of treatment and cure of Stricture is exclusively used by Dr. Hathaway.

Dr. Hathaway, by a similar method, cures Varicocele without operation. All Sexual, Urinary, Nervous, Blood and other diseases of a chronic nature are treated by him by his exclusive system, which for 20 years has proved invaluable in its results.

Write to him or call at his office for a free copy of his new 64 page book and self-examination symptom blanks, and for free consultation and advice.

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A CHICAGO DENTIST

Relates How He Found a Cure for Systemic Catarrh.



R. A. Norris, D.D.S.

R. A. Norris, Doctor of Dental Surgery 120 State street, Chicago, Ill., writes to The Peruna Medicine Company as follows: "I desire to express for the benefit of the public my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Peruna. I was afflicted with catarrh of the head and throat for twelve years. I had tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through your pamphlets and took it for four months. It entirely cured me, and as I took the remedy three years ago, I consider the cure permanent."

Hon. Clement M. Hammond is one of the best known newspaper men in New York City. Writing to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says: "For about six years I have had trouble every fall and winter with my voice. At times it has extended to my bronchial tubes and lungs. I think all this trouble came from whooping cough, which I had when I was about twelve years old, and which left me with catarrh. Since I have taken Peruna, my voice has been clearer than in over two years, all of which I am willing to testify to." Mr. Hammond's address is "The Arlington," 64 Montague street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free catarrh book.

A RAGING, ROARING FLOOD

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in the icy water," he writes, "I gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Trial bottles free. Price 50c and \$1. For sale by all druggists.

What more could an anarchist's heart desire than to have a red shirt campaign conducted by fraud, force and violence.

A POOR MILLIONAIRE.

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. Life strength on the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Buy a bottle today.

WINE OF CARDUI

In the privacy of their homes. You can be cured without embarrassing publicity. With these facts before you there is no reason for the delay which is increasing your misery and wasting the days of your life. Why not stop the pain today?

Balem, Miss., March 9, 1900. I have used one bottle of Wine of Cardui and one package of Thacker's Black-Draught. Before I began to take your medicines I had pains in my back, hips, lower bowels and my arms. Sometimes I thought I would go blind. My head ached and I was so weak I could hardly walk across a floor. Now I can only feel a little of the pain in my side and I am going to use your medicines until I get cured, for I believe they will certainly cure me. I have been married twelve years and am the mother of seven children. I thank you for your wonderful medicines and what it has done for me.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MATILDA SMITH.

223 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

SEVEN YEARS IN BED.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquires the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility, but, "Three bottles of Dr. E. C. Butters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person."

Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 ct.

STEPPED INTO LIVE COALS.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for thirty years, but Rucklin's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, bruises and piles. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The 65th session of Davidson College began on Sept. 5, with the prospect of a largely increased attendance. Dr. James M. Douglas, of South Carolina, has been elected to the Chair of Physics to take the place of Dr. Smith, the recently elected President, and Mr. John A. Brown, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed Gymnasium Director. The Searner Biblical Hall is now being roofed in, and will soon be completed, and a new and handsome dormitory is being planned for the next session.

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